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SUBJECT Economic Information: Reports from Soviet Survey Groups, Manchuria NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED] 25X1A NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF I [REDACTED] 25X1X SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

1. In the summer of 1947 six Soviet citizens arrived in Chiamussu (130-21,46-49) to discuss with Chinese Communist authorities the formation of the Northeastern Special Survey Group. The group was officially organized in September 1947, and established its headquarters in the Manchuria Red Cross Hospital in Chiamussu. In addition to the six Soviet citizens there were three Japanese, former staff officers of the Kuanlung Army, and nine Chinese Communists in the survey group. Because of the magnitude of the survey - to report on the terrain, climate and production of the mountainous areas of northeastern Manchuria - the group was divided into three smaller units called the Western Manchuria Unit, the Southern Manchuria Unit and the Northern Manchuria Unit. These units completed their survey and returned to Chiamussu on 30 April 1948. They are still (June 1948) writing their reports.

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Comment. It is not clear whether the survey group confined its activities to northeastern Manchuria or, using Chiamussu as a base, surveyed all of Communist-held Manchuria.)

2. According to one report of the Northeastern Special Survey Group, over five hundred wells were tested. These wells are along the Chinese Communist-controlled railroads; most of the wells are owned by the railroad but a few are privately owned. The report indicates that wells along the following railroad lines were tested:

Changchun to Harbin

Aihun (127-28,49-59) to Peian (126-34,48-16)

Ssipingchieh (124-22,43-11) to Tsitsihar (123-57,47-22)

Changchun to Paichengtzu (122-52,45-37)

Hulin (133-38,45-59) to Linkou (130-16,45-18)

Harbin to Lafa (127-17,43-51)

Tumen (129-48,42-58) to Chiamussu

Of the five hundred wells tested, 30 percent contained water with less than 0.6 milligram of iron; 21 percent with less than 0.6 milligram of calcium and sulphur; 12.4 percent with more than .16 milligram of calcium and sulphur. The water was potable in 65 percent.

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- 3; Another report by the survey group listed the following mineral deposits in Manchuria:

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Gold	4	Mercury	1
Iron	6	Fluorite	5
Iron sulphide	2	Mica	4
Coal	21	lead	2
Asbestos	14	Wolfram (Tungsten)	1
Magnesium	1	Antimony	3
Copper	4	Black lead	2
Manganese	2	Muscovite	1

The report indicated that 30 percent of the deposits listed could be secured by electrical methods of mining, 40 percent by magnetic methods, 15 percent by gravitational methods and the remaining 15 percent by the elastic waves(sic) method.

4. In the latter part of June 1948, the Soviet Far East Trading Bureau appointed a group to make a survey of the forest areas of eastern Manchuria. Heading the group is a Soviet citizen named Asunchenvek, a former emigre who was in charge of logging in the Manchurian Forestry Company during the Manchukuo regime. Twelve men started the survey on 1 July, and it is estimated that it will take three months.

25X1A [REDACTED] give information other survey groups.)

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